THE BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER.]

VOL. XLV.] TUESDAY, 12 SEPTEMBER, 1837. [NO. 9426.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The Barque *John Stamp, Horton Payne*, Commander, will have prompt despatch, for freight or passage apply to.

EDMOND, BIBBY AND Co.

Rampart Row, 12th September, 1837.

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Probate of the last Will and Testament of *John Crawford*, late an Assistant Surgeon in the Honorable East India Company's Service, on their Bombay Establishment, deceased, may be granted to *Rosana Crawford*, his widow and Executrix named in and appointed by the abovementioned Will, of the said deceased, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 11th day of September, 1837.

MORGAN AND ARMITAGE,
Petitioner's Proctors.

ADVERTISEMENT.

TENDERS will be received by the Canteen Committee of His Majesty's 40th Regiment for the supply of the following articles for one year from the 1st January 1838, or during the period the Regiment may remain at Deesa.

Brandy....Rate per Gallon.
Gin.... ...do.....do.
Cape Wine do.....do.
Beer.....do per dozen Bottles.
Beer.....do per Hogshead.

The articles to be of good quality, subject to the approval of the Committee, and delivered at the Regimental Canteen stores in such quantities as may be required.

Security, to the amount of (1,000) one thousand Rupees, to be lodged with the Paymaster of the Regiment, and forfeited in case of failure of contract.

The Tenders, sealed. Post paid, and addressed to "the Canteen Committee, His Majesty's 40th Regiment, Deesa" will be received until the 30th September 1837.

ADVERTISEMENT.

TEN... will be received by the Offi... ding H. M's. 40th Regi... of the following Arti... 1st Janunary 1838 or ... Regiment may remain

...Coffee and Sugar.
...e of good Quality and ...arter Masters Stores in ...ay be required after be... ...pproved of by a Com...

...ity (1000) One thousand ...d with the Pay-master ...l to be forfeited in case ...

...st paid addressed to the ...e Regiment will be re... ...of September next.

AUCTION.

...I, AND CO., will sell ...ay next, the 19th inst., ...their rooms, the follow... ...ey recommend to notice, ...lver Plate, and Plated ...hawls, Pieces of hand... ...Handkerchiefs, Natives ...ne Beaver Hats, Cases ...re Shades, Stationary, ...cap, Yellow, Blue, and ...aper, Quills, &c. a quan... ...ne and Brandy, the re... ...the "Atalanta" also a ...iano Forte, by "Stod... ...ly for this climate, and is ...on account of the owner ...s Spare Strings, Turn... ...lete.

...T 1 P. M.

... with a large Wooden ...iages, or Horses that may ...ne, 11th September, 1837.

... OF RANSOO MUNJEE AN ...INSOLVENT.

... next, the 16th Instant, at ... Messrs. FRITH, AND Co. will ... Auction, without reserve at ... authority of the Common ... Insolvent Court, a quantity ... belonging to the Estate of ...d Insolvent—The same chief... ...Rich Brocade Sprigs—Blue ...Europe Ullachas—Checked, ...iped Satin and Spotted Cam... ...ebra Dresses—Lappett Scarfs ...s &c.

...le—*Cash*—and the Sale will ...tly at 11 A. M.—Nesbit Lane, ...r, 1837.

...—A Native who thoroughly ...tands the rearing of Silk ...inding the Silk from the Ca... ... Wages will be given.

...ITH AND Co.—Nesbitt Lane, ...r, 1837.

THE BOMBAY COURIER.

THE PROPRIETORS of this paper having determined in consequence of the act for the Regulation of Postage coming into Operation at the begining of next month to publish their paper three Times a Week instead of twice as heretofore. The Public are respectfully informed that from and after the 1st of October next the *Bombay Courier* will consist of one sheet to be published every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at the price of 14 Rs. per Quarter. The Subscribers thus will be supplied with Intelligence, not only at more regular intervals, but from the dimunition of Postage at considerably less expence than has hitherto necessarily been incurred, with the advantage of an additional publication every week.—Bombay, September, 12th 1837.

GOVERNMENT haing notified their intention of despatching the *Atalanta* Steamer to the Red Sea on the 25th Instant, the undersigned are prepared to receive letters for transmission to Mr. *Waghorn* by that opportunity, until the day previous to the vessel's departure.

Parties at Outstations are requested to give reference in Bombay for the Government Postage and Mr. *Waghorn's* charges.

FARNWORTH AND Co,
Agents to Mr. Waghorn.

Bombay, 12th September, 1837.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Interest and responsibility of *Framjee Nowrojee*, and *Nowrojee Pestonjee*, ceased in our concern upon the 7th Instant, and the business will in future be carried on by the remaining Partners, *John Montague Farnworth*, *Merwanjee Cooverjee*, and *Philip Macheson*, under the Style and Firm of *Farnworth, and Co.*

FARNWORTH AND Co,
Army & Genl. Commn. Agency.—Bombay, Sept. 12th 1837.

WITH reference to the above Advertisement, the undersigned will he responsible, for all Claims against the Firm of *Farnworth and Co.* up to the date therein mentioned, and those who are indebted to the Firm are hereby requested to settle and pay their debts to us the remaining Partners.

FARNWORTH AND Co.
Army & Genl. Commn. Agency.—Bombay Sept. 12th 1837.

THE UNDERSIGNED have *received* for sale a small quantity of Egypt Garden seeds of the following desciption, which they can recommend as being particularly fresh.

Parsley, Cabbage, Spinach, Kidney Beans Leek, Scarlet Radish, White Turnip Radish Red do. do. Cauliflower, Green curled Endive, Batavian Endive, White curled Endive, Marseilles Lettuce, Green Coss do. Brown do. do. Curled Cress, Celery, Brassica Cruca, Carrot, and Red Beet.

FRANWORTH AND Co.
Army & Genl. Commn. Agency.—Bombay Sept. 12th 1837.

THE undersigned, have received for sale, a neat small cottage Piano-forte by "George Peachey" London. It is of fine tone, and priced at only Rupees 600.

FRITH AND Co.

Nesbitt Lane, September 12th 1837.

ON SALE—Bills at 30 days sight on Messrs. *Cunliffes, Brooks, and Co.*, Bankers, London, for £5000 in sets of £1000 each apply to

EDMOND, BIBBY AND Co.

Rampart Row, 12th September, 1837.

EAST INDIA AGENCY IN LONDON FOR PASSENGERS, *No.*11, *Lead, enhall street*. Parties arriving in England will, on immediate application to Mr. ALEXANDER, *East India Passage Agent, No* .11, *Leadenhall street* (*next door to the India House*), secure the most prompt and speedy attention in regard to the clearing and forwarding of their baggage; engaging furnished apartments in town to prevent the expense of resorting to Lotels; procuring immediate return engagements for native servants, and in all other matters consequent on a first arrival in London.

☞ Publishing office of the "East India and Colonial Magazine, No. 11, Leadenhall street.—London, 25th Sept. 1836.

JUST PUBLISHED.—No. XXVII, of the Quarterly ARMY LIST; corrected up to the 31 July, 1837. Printed on Europe paper,—Price 3 Rupees.—Courier office, 12th September 1837.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

MR. EDITOR,—It is a matter of some surprize that you should have taken so little notice in your Editorial capacity of the Opium JOB now in progress at Calcutta, with every prospect of terminating in the voluntary refund of a very large sum of money from the public Treasury, to certain Merchants who, in the earlier Months of this year, purchased Opium from the Government by *public Sale and under open competition.*

It is not my object to discuss either the impolicy or manifest injustice of this measure; still less, the nature of that influence which can so hastily have led the Supreme Government into a dilemma, out of which they are not likely to be quite so easily extricated. That task I leave to your abler pen in the meantime, and thereafter to the verdict of the Court of Directors, who will no doubt demand some more cogent reasons, for the sacrifice of thirty Lacs of Rupees of the public Revenue, than are to be found in any of the declamations put forth by the Calcutta Press in defence of the measure.

My more immediate view in troubling you with this communication, is to direct your attention to the tone and spirit towards this Presidency, which pervade the Calcutta discussions on the subject, as may be seen fully exemplified in the *Calcutta Courier* of the 23rd Ultimo. This Paper enjoys the reputation of occasionally speaking from authority, and as far as may be inferred from its diffuse and pointless dissertations *on any given subject*, it may be so in the present matter. It is only the more incumbent however upon us of this Presidency to be up and stirring, and give voice to our indignation against that section of the Calcutta public, whose watchword is ever uncompromising jealousy of Bombay,—most fitly exemplified in the paper just quoted, by the unscrupulous circulation of the most unfounded imputations against the Merchants of this place, on the reputed faith of a *Native* Letter, followed up in the next sheet by a modest proposal to annihilate *for the benefit of Calcutta*, by one stroke of the legislative pen, a branch of our Trade to the yearly value of two and a-half Millions sterling!

If we are to judge of the efficiency of the Corresponding Department of the C. C, by the Letter of this Native Correspondent, ushered before the public with a denunciation in his mouth of the Bombay Merchants as *Opium Gamblers*,—I can truly assure your cotemporary it lacks great amendment. To some of your non-commercial readers it is perhaps necessary to explain, that in stigmatizing our Bombay traders as Gamblers, they are charged with buying quantities of Opium without any intention of receiving delivery thereof, but merely of paying to, or receiving from, the seller, such difference of price as may prevail at the date of delivery; with other modifications of the same kind of traffic. Whether such dealings prevail among the respectable Natives and European Merchants of this place, I shall not occupy your columns in discussing. The notoriety of the fact that it does *not*, sufficiently justifies me in recommending the C. C. to receive his Parsee communications in future for no more than they are really worth That such a practice may indeed prevail among this worthy gentleman's friends in the native Bazar is very likely; that it does exist *there* is very certain; so it does in some departments of the Produce market in England, to say nothing of the Stock Exchange: so it does in China; and if the *Calcutta Courier* will take the trouble of making a few inquiries among some of his friends who are so impatient on the present occasion to finger the public money, he will no doubt learn that even *they* have heard of such dealings in the immaculate Bazar of Calcutta.

Dismissing however this little effusion of "Comprehensive" spirit, and which the Bombay Merchant can afford to do very summarily, let us direct a little attention to the Editorial of the succeeding sheet. We are there informed "... to force the Malwa Drug out of the market is the ver... the Government have been playing all along." But in this, as in every other game where there are two parties to play, one of them *must be the losing*. We leave it to the C. C. to say in this game, whether it has been the Malwa Dealers, or the Government. Many of us are old enough to recollect the beginning of the *Game* when the Bengalees led off with the trump Card in hand. That trump was Mr. Swinton, and at his recommendation the famous Treaties with the Malwa Princes followed, by which, among other provisions to the same end, a certain Bonus was to be paid to them, *in proportion as they reduced the Opium Cultivation* within their territories. This was the grand *coup* of the Bengallee game; but as it became plain enough by and bye that these Treaties solely advanced the interests of the Governors, and were in direct opposition to those of the Governed, the most extreme discontent spread over the whole of the Malwa provinces, and the Indian Government had no alternative but to abrogate these Treaties at the pressing instance of their high contracting allies. Even in the teeth of these Treaties, however, the trade of Bombay in Opium was very great, and altho' burthened with all the disadvantages of a prohibited commerce, with the heavy cost of a circuitous transit through the Oodepoor territories to the Banks of the Indus, and from thence by sea to Damaun, it yet met the Bengal Drug in the China market on such terms as to baffle all the protocols of the Company. Then indeed—under the reluctant conviction that their diplomacy had failed in annihilating the Opium cultivation of Malwa, and had merely diverted the production to Foreign Ports—Government were forced between a choice of evils, to legalize its transit through this Presidency to the Coast, under a Duty of about 25 per cent.

The Malwa Opium exported from Western India this season amounts in value to about 2½ millions sterling. Does the Calcutta Courier think that a trade of this magnitude is to be abolished—*if it could be*—to prop up an odious and a tottering monopoly? The Bengal system has already been pronounced by *one*, whose views of the existing revenue and fiscal regulation of India are entitled to higher consideration than any existing authority I am aware of, *to be a very great evil*. A Select Committee of the House of Commons too has recorded it's entire acquiescence in his opinions, as well as a recommendation of an Export Duty in it's stead. It does not therefore seem very bold to predict, that however much the magnitude of the change may deter the Indian Government from attempting it, and however great the real difficulties may be, in accomplishing the change when it is forced upon them, that period cannot be very far off. In the mean time, it is hardly to be imagined that the Court of Directors with the sole view of upholding a Revenue which is already beginning to slide from their grasp, would place in jeopardy the most important of their political and commercial relations in Western India.

I do not know to what extent I am to expect the concurrence of the *Calcutta Courier* in these views; but there is one thing I venture to assure him, that even if his speculative recommendations were adopted to-morrow, not only by the Bengal Government but by the whole of the 24 Directors, and the abolition of the Opium Trade of Bombay decreed forthwith, still the Malwa dealer would not be very much worse off than before, and the Bengal monopolist not a whit the better. It is mere puerility to talk of buying out the Portuguese from Goa Damaun and Diu. While the waters of the Indus continue to flow, and the Waves of the Arabian Sea to wash into harbours where the flag of the Company does not fly, the Opium of Malwa is not likely in our day to be shut out from the markets of China. Damaun was formerly chosen as the seat of export from its contiguity to Bombay, where the skill and enterprize of the Trade was concentrated, and partly from its enjoying a judicial and fiscal administration assimilating in some degree to our own. But any Port which is independent of British rule will afford the Malwa exporter nearly equal facilities as a depot, and until the Indian Goverment shall have planted their out posts on the left, Bank of the Indus, so as to close against the Drug it's transit to the sea, all it's efforts to suppress it's cultivation will, as they have hitherto done, prove unavailing.

MALWA.

RELIEFS.

	FROM	TO
4th	N. I. Ahmednuggur	to Dapoolee.
5th.....	Poona.....	Malligaum.
10th.....	Belgaum.....	Poona.
16th.....	Bombay.....	Belgaum.
17th.....	Hursole.....	Malligaum.
18th.....	Kalludghee.....	Baroda.
19th.....	Poona.....	Kalladghee.
21st.....	Malligaum.....	Ahmednuggur.
24th.....	Baroda.....	Bombay.
25th.....	Dapoolee.....	Poona.
26th.....	Malligaum.....	Hursole.
3d. Company of Golandauze.	Ahmednuggur....	Hursole.
6th.	Do....Hursole.....	Ahmednuggur.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVAL.

Asst. Surg. Chas. Lush, Medical Establishment, from Dhapooree.

DEPARTURES.

Capt. T. B. Hamilton, 1st Lt. Cavalry and Barrack Master Presidency, to Poonah.

Lieut. Thos. Jameson, 3d Regt. N. I., to Deckan.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

At Ruttnagiree, on the 3d September, the Lady of Assistant Surgeon Waller, of a daughter.

At Malligaum, on the 6th Instant, the Lady of William Gray, Esq., Surgeon 21st Regt. N. I., of a daughter.

At Poonah, on the 7th Sept. the Lady of Lieut. Colonel Griffith, Commandant of Artillery of a Daughter.

DEATH.

At Sea, on board the Ship Severn, Emma Mary, the infant daughter of Harry Whalley Brett, Esq., of the Horse Brigade.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVAL.—None.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 9th.—Barque Ambassador, Joseph J. Atwood, Master, to Madras and Calcutta.

Passengers.—W. Edwards, Esq., and James Taylor.

10th.—Ship John Adam, E D. C. Eales, Master, to Calcutta.

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

E. I. COMPANY'S VESSELS.—Brig Taptee, Cutter Margaret, Cutter Nurbudda, Schooner Shannon, Surveying Brig, Palinurus, Sloop of War Elphinstone, Brig of War Euphrates, and Sloop of War Amherst.

STEAMER.—Hugh Lindsay, and Atalanta.

FREE TRADERS'—Columbia, Rapid, Blake, Hudders field, Logan, Col Newall, Tory, Palmira, Sarah, Morley, Isabel, Mermaid, and Portsea.

COUNTRY VESSELS.—Tauze, Lord Castlereagh, Hamudee Kusrovie, Julia, Mahadimbu Shaw, Downie Shaw, Discovery, Francis Warden, Futtay Salam, Eliza, Lady Grant, Hydroos, Ternate, Susan, Hydroose, and Golconda.

ARAB SHIPS,—Tauze. Nussarathshaw, and Judall Bharee.

FRENCH.—Barque Anacreon.

HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S,—Barque Mecca, Piedmontese.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, 12th SEPTEMBER, 1837.

We have refrained, during the long discussion which has been agitating Calcutta on the subject of Opium, from adding any observations of ours to the verbose debate; because the pretensions, set up for a bonus or reduction on the part of the opium holders, were so novel and extraordinary we could never anticipate that any Government would lend an attentive ear to such preposterous requisitionists. We could not help thinking all along, that the heads of some persons in Calcutta had become a little heated, and that a slight castigation on the part of the Government would have established again the equanimity of the opium speculators, and induced them themselves to ridicule the extraordinary presumption, not to say impudence, which induced them to speculate so largely on the gullibility and credulity of the Bengal authorities. But when we saw that, instead of experiencing a rebuff, an opening seemed to present itself to the clamours of the petitioners, we could with difficulty suppress a rising indignation, which we only managed to stifle, from an intense eagerness to see to what a pitch of folly and mischievous precedent a government could be impelled by a vociferous but undeserving mendicity. We are unable in this day's publication to view the act which the Bengal government has now consummated in it's various important bearings and relations, but no course, we can affirm, was ever pursued more intensely calculated to create an unfavorable impression of the purity of authority, more injurious to fair trading or more encouraging to wild and reckless speculation, than the bait which the Governmeat has thrown out, to pamper the cravings and ill-conditioned appetite of a few Opium jobbers and speculators. But the evil does not stop here, the position in which the Government has placed itself is so eminently false, its intentions are of such difficult divination that few will believe it actuated by those motives, founded on an anxiety for the maintenance of the Revenue, which have been so industriously and so *innocently* put forth to justify it's injurious policy, and to amuse a few perhaps, but not we apprehend to deceive any one. We may ask, by what right a Government thus interferes with respect to any branch of commerce, and that a questionable one too, as it has done in this instance? We may inquire why a Government thus abandons it's just and non-interference position; why it dabbles with the free competion in Opium that noxious drug as respects the main purposes for which it is intended, more than with any other article of commerce.—We ask, why Opium, contraband Opium, an article more destructive of human life and happiness than perhaps any drug or compound in the known world, is to be the pet of our Indian rulers, for the display of a mischievous system of finance, and of a meddling interference, rather than any of those numerous articles which are the subject of an useful and virtuous interchange and commerce. But if the conduct of Government in this particular has surprised us, not the less has the *barefaced* declaration which some part of the Indian Press has put forth with reference to that fraction of the Opium Trade which is conducted at Bombay. The *Calcutta Courier*, as our Extract will shew, *shamelessly* proposes that the Government should seize upon the Portuguese settlements of Diu and Damaun. For what? For this then and no other, for this pious and beneficial object,—that it may annihilate the Opium trade

...dia—to protect the monopoly, to gratify ... to fill the purses of it's subjects of Bengal, ...pying of ours, and to the ruin of this now flour... community. A community as British loyal and ...ng as much and just claim on a paternal government, ...s the grasping Bengailees themselves. We hardly know whether, in the history of profligacy, we have read any thing worse than this, any scheme more cold-blooded or better calculated to sow a lasting dissension in these British possessions, or better conceived to operate the annihilation of a government of opinion.

We have the sad intelligence to communicate to the public, that the city of Surat, memorable indeed if only for its misfortunes, has been again visited by a terrible calamity. On the 29th 30th and 31st of last month there occurred a most terrific fresh in the river, which completely flooded the City carrying and sweeping all before it. The huge deluge which drove along 4 and 5 feet deep, obtaining the mastery over every thing that opposed its furious progress, mingled houses dwellings and walls in one common and almost universal ruin. Trees of enormous size and timber of all sorts riding on the current increased the desolation of the scene, and carried villages huts cattle and the unfortunate inhabitants along with the impetuous torrent. A considerable number of dead bodies have been washed up and left upon the banks as the waters receded, but the loss of human life is not yet ascertained. In the City of Surat many large houses have fallen, and the gates, bridges, a large portion of the wall, and the fences have been hurried away. So great was the flood that the population was obliged to pass about in boats or on any thing which would float, and so extensive has been the calamity that scarcely a house has escaped the awful visitation. The retiring waters left the ground for miles covered with a slimy mud, which from its unctious nature it was almost impossible to pass over. As the torrent descended from the hills it bore along with it peacocks deer and animals of all kinds, besides an immense number of snakes. The losses to the inhabitants in the course which it ran must be terrible from the great quantity of cattle which passed down with the body of the water. Such a flood of water and such misery has not been experienced indeed since the year 1822. Our correspondent presents us with a melancholy picture of the ravages which the flood has caused. He considers indeed the doom of Surat as now sealed, and that in a few years its mouldering ruins, from which man has thus been expelled, will afford asylum only to the savage animals of the jungle and the forest. We can only hope that our correspondent's anticipations may escape a realisation, and that the aspect of the misery which has overwhelmed Surat has induced him to depict this it's last calamity with a too gloomy colouring.

The position of affairs in Burmah is not more promising than at the date of our last intelligence. Colonel Burney our resident had quitted Ava, and proceeded to Rangoon where he arrived on the 6th of July. The immediate cause assigned for this step of Colonel Burney is that the new King Tharawaddie had quitted Ava, which he was desirous should become a heap of ruins, and had proceeded with his Court to Kyoukmyoung a place situated on the Irrawaddie river. The King parted with the Resident ostensibly on tolerable terms, but the circumstance that Tharawaddie had quitted the ancient seat of government and was about to establish a new capital at Kyoukmyoung, in consequence of the former having been the residence of the King when the British arms were so succesful, augurs but poorly in favor of the maintenance of peace. The Usurper or King is described as inflated by pride in consequence of his extraordinary success in grasping the sovereign authority, and matters are considered to be fast verging to a crisis. It is a satisfaction to know that, a considerable quantity of warlike stores having been by this time shipped to Moulmein, the breaking out of hostilities will not find us so unprepared, as at the commencement of the last struggle. If war should arise, we can only hope that it will tend to the increase of our power and resources in the Burmese territories, the importance of which to us is every day becoming more manifest.

CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA COURIER.—AUGUST 17.

We hear that a special Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce is to be held on Saturday to take into consideration the proceedings of yesterday.

There was also a Meeting in the Chamber's room this morning of some the Opium merchants for the purpose of preparing in an extended form the Protest moved and seconded yesterday by Mr, Wm. Fergusson and Mr. Cockerell and it was agreed that the following gentlemen should act as a Committee to draw it up.—Mr. Cockerell, Mr. W. Fergusson, Mr. Harding, Mr. N. Alexander, Mr. Muller and Mr. Abkar. Our readers are aware that the Protest of the dissentients yesterday embraces only one point, which we will here repeat in the words of Mr. Fergusson's motion:

"That as it is proposed to give 150 Rupees per chest on all Opium shipped to China from the 1st of January to the 31st July, whether sold or not it is fair equitable to give the same bonus to what has been shipped to other parts, though sold like a portion of what has been sent to China."

It is scarcely necessary to observe that the principle laid down by Government is here entirely overlooked. Government say,—"we acknowledge no *right* in any class of applicants. We remit eighteen or nineteen lakhs of Rupees *for our own interest* to clear the golahs, to prevent the Opium of this year pressing upon that of next season, &c.,—in short we give it as the most economical arrangement we can make for our own revenue; but as by this act we shall do a positive injury to *holders* of Opium abroad, we will give ten lakhs more to *them*, and to *them only*." The Opium Merchants Sub Committee say,—"we can apply your principle without difficulty to the Straits trade as respect all shipments before the 1st of May, for we have ascertained that on the 1st of June there was no Opium on hand there—all had been sold; but we can't apply it to China, for there are no means of ascertaining what Opium is entitled to be considered unsold there at any date that shall be named. We therefore beg to suggest, with the consent of the principal parties concerned, that you allow an exception as to China, and distribute the *bonus* rateably among all shippers to China without distinction." This is surely very reasonable, and we cannot conceive that it will be regarded differently in the Council Chamber. Moreover, the principle of the plan is applied also to the Straits trade, as regards all shipments subsequent to the 1st of May, about which there might be difficulties in ascertaining the exact portion sold and the relative hardships of each case. But "no," say the framers of the protest, "if the Government plan cannot be acted upon every where, it shall not be acted upon at all." The very same party which treated all application for *relief* from bad speculations as absurd, is now applying for a *bonus* for the speculator who has made no loss at all, and further, for a portion of that bonus for the Netherlands Trading Company which receives some 300 chests annually for sale under a monopoly privilege in Java. Is the Government of British India to make ducks and drakes of the revenue in this way? to give *largesses* to foreign Companies, and to traders who have realized their speculations without loss? Would such *liberality* at all assist the object of clearing the golahs? Are the persons whom it would benefit, in the position of persons aggrieved by the measures now taking with a view to that object, the only plea on which Government recognizes any *pretension* to compensation? We are really at a loss to imagine how the Committee will be able to dress up a document to which they will commit their respectable signatures, having the object of yesterday's protest in view.

CALCUTTA COURIER,—AUGUST 24.

We are amused to see our brother of the *Hurkaru* quite taken aback by our scheme for the occupation of the Portuguese ports of Diu and Demaun. He has indeed of old and at all times, like ourselves, condemned that non-interference policy, which restrains the British Government from reforming the native governments, to whom its protection is extended, and upon occasion would go the whole hog and put them aside altogether. But because (there can be no other cause) the flag of a European power—one of the least respectable, by the bye, and not on a very friendly footing with us just now—happens to float over the walls of those two places, they are to be left alone—to be allowed to do us any injury whatever) short of actual war, which to be sure is not much to be apprehended. Is a serious grievance to be endured without applying a remedy within one's reach? a remedy too that will positively benefit both parties! There can be no injury where *more than* ample indemnity is given. The French authorities in India a little time back opened a negociation for the transfer of all their small factories in India to us, in exchange for an extended arrondisement at Pondicherry. What is to prevent our opening a similar negociation at Goa, and offering money (with or without commercial advantages, such as the liberty of trade with Bombay on an equal footing with British subjects) instead of territory? If the Viceroy of Goa refuse to negociate, or decline to act definitively in the matter without instructions from his Court, the emergency in a financial point of view would justify our occupying the northern ports in the mean time, subject to an adjustment of the terms between the two Governments in Europe. We have been told that the subject has often been brought to the notice of the Court of Directors—in vain. This is not surprising: the Company cannot meddle with European politics upon the European stage of diplomacy, and what do the King's Ministers know about the Bengal Opium Monopoly and the Malwa cultivation? The odious name of monopoly is enough to create a prejudice against the former, even within the precints of Downing Street, and an indisposition to make any move to disturb the thriving *free trade* of Demaum and Bombay. The *move* should be made in India, as it has been in the case of the Press,—in the case of the Bengal Transit and Town Duties,—and we might perhaps add, in almost every case of great public benefit or political importance; and there will be no difficulty to find a justification for it in the result. There was a time when even wars were carried on between the British settlements in India and other European settlements, while the parent Government were at peace. But we have no desire to take a precedent from such an anomalous state of things. The politics of Europe in the present day furnish abundant examples of intervention and compulsory arrangements, justified only by a real or pretended benefit to the general interests. Such was the French occupation of Ancona, which England has tacitly sanctioned. The Congress of Vienna did the business by wholesale: there was cutting and carving enough to furnish at least twenty individual precedents for carrying out the principle of expediency in politics. The little States of Europe were unceremoniously disposed of, and some too of higher order were as freely parcelled out, without any regard either of the wishes of their rulers, or to those of the population, and the matter of indemnity was never thought of, except when some great power was concerned, some power not quite so generous as Great Britain, which opened its hands to give and asked nothing in return.

The *Hurkaru* affects to be astonished to hear such doctrines from "the vindicator of the Rajah of Jynteah." Where is the similarity between the two cases?—between the confiscation of a domain, and the purchase of one for more than its value to the seller?

CALCUTTA COURIER.—AUGUST 25

The trial of the five Malays for piracy terminated yesterday in the acquittal of three and in the conviction of two of them, who were accordingly sentenced to be taken back to Singapore and there executed. As on a former occasion, the Bishop of Cochin China most obligingly gave his aid as an interpreter—indeed without it probably the necessary evidence could not have been elicited; but on this occasion we grieve to hear he was not complimented with the thanks of the Court as before. The omission was of course purely accidental, but is nevertheless to be regretted, for an apparent slight or incivility to a foreigner, especially to a man (a Frenchman too) eminent for his talents as well as his situation, is felt in proportion as it occurs in high quarters and before the public eye, and reflects discredit upon us as a nation. We wish we could say that such untoward mistakes never occurred within the precinets of a *Court* of still more respect; but the absence of this distinguished visitor from the Birthday fête, we are assured, was not owing to the prevailing influenza.

In charging the Grand Jury upon this piracy case, Mr. Justice Malkin observed that it was the last case of the kind likely to come before a Jury in Calcutta, a patent of Admiralty Jurisdiction having been granted to the Recorder's Court in the Straits. The patent, we understand, was actually forwarded to this Government in the *Berenice* steamer, and has been waiting some time at Bombay for a conveyance *by sea* to Calcutta, it being considered too bulky for the dawk. Was there ever any thing more clumsily managed? It might have been here more than two months ago, if transhipped through the Post Office at the Mauritius, when the *Berenice* arrived there.

BENGAL HURKARU.—AUGUST 23.

The letter of NO GAMBLER in yesterday's *Englishman*, is too good to pass over without notice.

It is quite clear, as stated by the writer, that the Bombay people have a right to compensation for the loss on their Malwa Opium, which will ensue in consequence of the late proceedings here. With respect to the Resolutions come to by the Chamber of Commerce, we had heard, that the first Resolution negatived on the amendment of Mr. Harding was, in general terms, pledging the Chamber of Commerce, as the representative of the whole commercial interest of the port, to a vote of thanks to Government for their concession to the Opium speculators, the amendment of Mr. Harding being to the effect that the Chamber of Commerce should adhere to its general rule not to mix itself up with party questions. Another long winded Resolution was then moved by Mr. Bruce, who, however, in a great measure disclaimed the bantling he good naturedly fathered; which on the amendment of, we believe, Mr. Dearie, was upset, the amendment being that the meeting do adjourn *sine die*.

MADRAS.

MADRAS HERALD.—AUGUST, 26.

We have received St. Helena Lists by the *Emma* to the 24th June inclusive. The *Java* reached St. Helena on the 24th May, having on board The Right Hon. Sir F. Adam. The *Java* is the last arrival at St. Helena from Madras.

Lieutenant Robson of H. M. 26th died at sea 5th April—Married at St. Helena Lieut. Shum of H. M. 26th to Mrs. Heming—Captain Heming died at Madras on the 25th February.

The *Fort St. George Gazette* of this morning contains the particulars of the distribution of the Ava Booty which must postpone until next week. By the scale of distribution we observe that Colonels, Lieutenant Colonels and Majors get 103 Rupees—Captains and Surgeons 143 Rupees—Lieutenants, Cornets, Ensigns and Assistant Surgeons 66 Rupees—Conductors &c. 15 Rupees—and the remainder the noble prize of 2 Rupees and 9 annas each?

The overland despatch which reached Madras on Thursday evening occupied exactly the same time both to Bombay and to Madras as the celebrated June despatch last year—that is to say 44 days from Falmouth to Bombay, and 52 days to Madras. Last year a sailing vessel had the merit of bringing the despatch from Suez—this time the Mails were brought from Suez to Bombay by the Honorable Company's *Cruizer Euphrates*.

Proceedings of the Committee for Bishop Corrie's Monument and Scholarship held at Head Quarters Madras. 19th August 1837.

PRESENT.

His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir P. Maitland. K. C. B.

The Honorable Mr. Sullivan.

Lieutenant Colonal Cadell.

The Venerable The Archdeacon—*Absent at Bangalore.*

Funds including remittance from Ceylon of Rs. 578. Lieutenant Colonel Cadell submits to the Meeting that the Subscriptions to the Monument and Scholarship amount to 22,246 4 0

Amount realized 21,580 7 10

Balance to be realized 666 12 2

Amount realized 21,580 7 10

Invested in Company's Paper Sicca Rupees 15,300 or 16,966 10 10

* Expenses incurred 341 4 0

17,307 14 10

Remaining in Cash 4,272 9 9

Add Interest on Co.'s Paper 439 4 11

4,711 13 11

APPROPRIATION.

For the monument in St. George's Cathedral Rups. and any balance which may remain, after meeting all expenses to be appropriated for a Native Scholarship.

For the Scholarship Rupees, 12,000.

MONUMENT IN ST. GEORGE'S CATHEDRAL.

Site.—That pointed out by the Trustees, next to Archdeacon Mousely's on the South side of the Cathedral.

Inscription—Will be arranged hereafter.

The Rev. Henry Carrie,
J. W. Sherrer, Esq.
J. M. Strachan, Esq.

are requested to act as a Committee for procuring a suitable Monument in England, with authority to add to their number.—£700 to be remitted to Messrs. Coutts and Co. London, to be held at the disposal of the abovementioned Gentlemen, who are to be requested to make this sum of £700 cover all expenses in England,

Inscription for Bishop Corrie's approved of.

Dr. for Mrs. Corrie also approved of.

Monuments in the Burying Ground of St. George's, reported to be well advanced.

* Stationary	7	6	0
Bills for Printing, &c.	22	10	0
Bill Collector's Salary	24	0	0
Advance for a Monument over Bishop and Mrs. Corrie	247	4	0
Writer's Salary	40	0	0
Rups.	341	4	0

Scholarships for Bishop Corrie's Grammar School,—Rups. 12,000 is allotted for this purpose, which will only give a sufficient income to support one scholarship.

A Native Scholarship will be established from the surplus funds after paying all charges for the Monument from England.

The Regulations for the Scholarship are in preparation—will be submitted when completed and published.

(A true Copy.)

GEO. CADEL.

By a letter from Bangalore dated the 25th instant, we learn that the Right Honorable the Governor was to start for the Falls and the Neilgherries on Monday last, the 28th; Colonel Cubbon was to accompany Lord Elphinstone to the former place.—*Aug.* 30.

The Whether continues most disagreeable and unseasonable, although a shade better than last week—The wind still blows at times rather fresh from the West, occasionally from the South, and for a short time on Sunday and Monday rather from the South-east, but still no Sea-breeze—The Thermoter was above 93° at 3 P. M. on Sunday and Monday and not below 90° until after sunset—but during the night it fell below 78° which is 4 degree lower than last weeks. Yesterday the day was nearly as hot as before, but the evening was cooler. In the Fort on Monday the Thermometer was at 95° for some time in the afternoon.—*Ibid.*

SPECTATOR.—AUGUST. 30.

We are authorized to say, in reference to a report that found its way into the *Conservative* on the 15th Instant, of the Marquis de St. Simon being about to quit his Government of Pondicherry and return to Europe, that it is without foundation; and that, so far from any intention of leaving, India, the gallant Marquis is even expecting out a part of his family at Pondicherry.

We have enjoyed an opportunity of inspecting closely the beautiful French Frigate *L'Artèmise*, that for a short time past has been lying in our Roads. Previous reports had rated highly the tout ensemble of this Vessel, and unlike the usual character of rumour, not the least exaggeration is to be found in them. The cleanliness of the Frigate, her excellent order, her magnificent and well appointed battery, and spacious accommodations, form a most pleasing sight, whose interest is greatly increased by the appearance of her very numerous, orderly, and as far as we remarked universally juvenile Crew. The best additional praise we can give to the interior economy of the Vessel is to remark upon the hue of health that was stamped on every countenance. The post of command is a proud one in such a Vessel.

It is a well judged policy in the French Government to send a Frigate such as the *L'Artèmise* into distant Seas where her Ships of Commerce carry on their operations; for it must prove doubly useful, both in restraining any indulgence of those excesses into which Free ... exempt from the surveillance of their own Laws, ... to run, and in proving to these at the same time that ... country is keenly alive to a due protection of their in... and furtherance of their prosperity—

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

MARRIAGES.—At Vizianagram, on Monday the 14th August, by Lieut. Colonel J. P. James, Commanding the Brigade. Jane Ann Mainwaring, Daughter of Cantonment Serjeant Major J. Lewis, to Serjeant Major J. P. Fowler, 50th Regt. N. I.

On Tuesday the 22d August, by the Reverend H. Stewart, A. B at Stephen's Church. Ootacamund, Staff Serjeant Thomas Ray, to Miss Catherine Smith.

BIRTHS.—On the 25th Instant. Mrs. Sarah Gregory, the Wife of Mr. J. Gregory, Jeweller and Silver Smith, of Twin Girls.

At Secunderabad, on the 23d August, the lady of Captain J. F. Bird, 22d Regt. N. I. of a daughter.

DEATHS.—At the Presidency, on the 25th August, of Fever, Mrs. Charles McKennie, regretted by her relatives and friends.

At Trichinopoly, on the morning of the 19th Aug., H. M. E. Fortescue, Daughter of Capt. Fortescue, Deputy Quarter Master General of the Southern Division, aged 13 months and 15 days.

At Ootacamund, on the 20th August, C. E. Oakes, Esq., of the Civil Service.

On Friday morning, the 25th of August, after a long and painful illness, Mrs. Ann Spencer, the beloved wife of Mr. John Spencer, aged Forty-seven years, deeply regreted.

AGRA.

AGRA UKHBAR.—AUGUST, 26.

AGRA.—No rain has fallen since our last. In our Miscellaneous columns we give a Meteorogical Table from the 1st to the 15th instant.

Robberies abound throughout the district—the parties engaged in them making no attempt to escape. When apprehended, they state that they are driven to the commission of these acts by absolute starvation, and that a prison with food is preferable to liberty without. In the Muttra and Ally Gurh districts theft and robbery are equally prevalent and from similar causes. In these two districts a few very slight showers of rain had fallen, but without affecting the markets or crops.

FURRUCKABAD.—Accounts received from this district, describe the inhabitants of the surrounding country as being in a state actually bordering upon starvation. It is a distressing our correspondent observes, to see the poor d famished creatures carried away in numbers daily to the different Ghauts, some dead and others dying, merely for f the want of the common necessaries of life. The liberality of the wealthier classes of the town of Futtygurh, would not be misbestowed, at this particularly urgent crisis, were they to come forward in aid of their more indigent follow countrymen.

The wealthy Nawaub Mhendhee Alli Khan and equally opulent Sha Baharee Laul, would, our correspondent informs us, readily establish a certain fund for the purchase of grain and consequent relief of the suffering portion of the inhabitants, were the matter even hinted at or the idea suggested to them. We hope, therefore, that any Gentleman who may have influence with the wealthy Native above alluded to, will, for the cause of humanity, exert that influence in behalf of the destitute and needy.

The Cholera is making d... ation. The Nawaub's Head Darog... b, and several other deaths are mer...

The Hakkm, since the d... left the town of Futtygurh, an... place called Boorna Mhov...

We have referred to the ... that the fall of rain during ... one inch.——ED.

MEERUT.—Govind Baboo, ... in the Pay Office, has, we h... Magistrate's warrant, to take... Judge, for some specific frau... home to him; and we trust his... disclosure of the sundry transac... appointment of a committee o... compts. The sum which he... having fraudulently embezzle...

It is a very singular circu... after the Earthquake which ... the wind veered round to the... ry prospect of rain. On Fi... the immediate vicinity of Me... tion. Saturday a large qu... and Sirdhannah. Since then... decreased daily, although the...

It is reported that no less t... by Anoopshuhur Mahajuns... few days since, of the whole... quence of which the Mahaju... perty of any description.—*M...*

MUSSOORIE.—*(Extract fr...* nutes aftes one o'clock yesterd... alarmed by the shock of an ... bout 10 seconds. It was pr... momentary noise, as if the ... rain has been incessant here... very small proportion has falle...

SIMLA.—You will have ... was sensibly felt I am told ... shades jingled at a precious ra... nutes to 1 P. M. on Wednesda... the late wedding by the Assista... nal Padree declining to officiate... learned enough to know, how far...

On the 21st at the Comman... Committee assembles to value sui... jeet Sing to the Head Quarter St... desirous of retaining "paying for ... below having been received, dire... was received, and that may not ... over to the Political Agent at Um... are the Horses not considered wor... way at the time to be appraised? w... the good people got, was all given... pen Durbar—Eh? No shawls pri... *Ibid.*

FRANCE.

The good effects of the amnesty ... rent as to restore the confidence of ... disposition of the people. At a c... on Sunday last the King left the ... royal carriages (the servants in full l... and accompanied only by two aides... d'ordonnance, and proceeded by t... to the Jardin des Plantes, every p... which his Majesty inspected. The... same manner by the line of the Bo... reached the Tuileries unassailed, ... everywhere received with undissemb...

Atlas, May 27.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

CAPE.

E AND INDIA SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS IN TABLE BAY.

ne 1, *Strath Eden*, Cheape, from the Downs March 19th adras.
he 1, *Larkins*, Ingram, from Calcutta 29th March, for don.
une 2, *Perfect*, Snell, from Portsmouth April 5th, for alcutta.
June 8, *Barbara*, Beazley, from Bombay April 7th for Liverpool.
June 12, *Duke of Sussex*, Horsman, from the Downs 20th pril, for Madras.

SAILED OUT OF TABLE BAY.

May 28, *Orontes* Marshall, to London.
June 5, *Hindostan*, Redman, and *Sophia*, M'Nair, to Madras.
June 9, *Larkins*, Ingram, to London.
June 14, *Barbara*, Beazley, to Liverpool.
June 18, *Strath Eden*, Cheape, to Madras.
June 21, *Perfect*, Snell, to Calcutta

VESSELS IN TABLE BAY, JUNE 24.

Ambassador, Atwood, for Ceylon and Madras.
Portsea, Smith, for Bombay.
Duke of Sussex, Horsman, for Madras.

VESSELS IN SIMON'S BAY.

H. M. Ships *Pelorus* and *Thalia*.

ARRIVED IN SIMON'S BAY.

June 17, *Isabella*, Captain Brown, for Calcutta.

SAILED OUT OF SIMON'S BAY.

June 9, *Sultan*, for Calcutta.

CHARLES NAPIER'S REMARKS ON MILITARY LAW AND FLOGGING.

HABITS OF OBEDIENCE, AND HOW ACQUIRED.

Soldiers must obey in all things. They may, and do laugh at foolish orders, but they nevertheless obey; not because they are bindly obedient, but because they know that to disobey is to break the backbone of their profession. To regularity of habit the soldier is trained: he is taught the necessity of it in principle, and is obliged to practice it; the first lesson he learns is to be exact in waiting upon time; his hours of going to bed, of rising, of going to meals, of going to parades, are all fixed, and is punished if he neglects to attend to them with precision: his person, his arms, his room, must all he cleaned, and they are examined at least twice a day in every well-commanded regiment. Now we know that if arms are cleaned once a month, and carefully put by, they would remain perfectly serviceable; and that men and rooms, if examined once a day, or once in two or three days, would be sufficiently watched to secure cleanliness; but then habits would be lost. The irksomeness of having a musket constantly in the hand, and of ever watching time, would gradually increase, and encroach upon the system of obedience; and the greater the distance between the hours when obedience is demanded, the greater number of instances of disobedience would occur, till finally disobedience would become the rule, obedience the exception; and a man's body being equally depended upon habit with his mind, would soon feel the musket to be no longer its companion, but its torment; and a shadow falls upon the glory of an army when soldiers grow tired of their arms. Thus by frequent and close attention to the ordinary proceedings of a camp or garrison, exact obedience becomes a habit; and men accustomed to obey in trifles, rely disobey in matters of importance. So are soldiers trained for war.

SOLITARY CONFINEMENT AS IT IS.

Unless imprisonment, and more especially solitary confinement, be *perfectly executed* and *instantly applied* after [illegible] it is idle to expect good effects [illegible] confinement, and that a man [illegible] him through the door, the [illegible] executed, he is alone in [illegible]cerned, but his *mind* is not [illegible] mused without seeing or [illegible]spirit of the sentence re[illegible] one might as well say [illegible] in solitary confinement! [illegible]s part in military life; for [illegible]r that had not a hole quick[illegible] with a quill and a bladder, [illegible]assionately introduced by [illegible]isby," as would reconcile [illegible] fate, and furnish him with [illegible]ce. These spiritual perfora[illegible]loured bread, so as to give [illegible]nmanding officer; and to [illegible] non-commissioned officer [illegible]nless when he has a spite [illegible]hich he is willing to risk the [illegible] a discovery.

[illegible]LOGGING.

[illegible]is not only an unequal in[illegible]—namely, that for similar [illegible]al forces, in unequal quan[illegible]e unequal powers of endur[illegible]t punishment is the most [illegible]quently flogged feels it less [illegible]*lous*: therefore, he is less [illegible]eserves it more; and being [illegible]d physically, he sometimes [illegible]. I have often heard men, [illegible] whole regiment laughing; [illegible]n, bear their agonies with [illegible]iration of the spectators, [illegible]of men, and especially of [illegible] a man tortured, of seeing [illegible]s and writhings of agony, [illegible] is, I repeat, mischievous [illegible]it against the nobler feel[illegible]

[illegible]of men flogged, and have [illegible]e skin is thoroughly cut up, [illegible]bsides. Men are frequently [illegible]ing the time they receive [illegible]es, and then they bear [illegible]ed or a thousand lashes, [illegible]ie as if without life, and [illegible]ng a lump of dead, raw [illegible] observed that, in these- [illegible]ctators assumed a look of dis[illegible]low whispering sound, scarcely [illegible]e apparently stern and silent [illegible]rom lips that spoke not; but that [illegible]hearts that felt deeply: and this, [illegible]eved in its justice, and approved [illegible] the willing drummers had, up [illegible]he lash with great asperity. This [illegible] sound spoke aloud to my mind [illegible]ad become excessive—that the [illegible] and the martyr taken his place.

[illegible]SENTRIES.

[illegible]or any place requires to be guard[illegible]me into the heads of commanders [illegible] simple mechanical means of [illegible]overed; and they exclaim, "Oh, [illegible]were a trifle to place a sentry. [illegible]nes forget, and civil governors may [illegible]y demands (besides a considera[illegible]o the corpopals on guard) the [illegible]s sleep every night throughout the [illegible]peace, when garrisons are small, the [illegible]ry severe on the private soldiers, [illegible]ere I am in the Colonies for ten [illegible]all have to sit up every third or [illegible] whole of that period; and if a [illegible], and adds a few sentries, I shall [illegible]e nights in my bed during the [illegible] man tell me that the addition of a single sentry does not spread great and reasonable discontent through the whole garrison, unless there be an evident necessity for such an increase of discomfort? Besides, where malaria prevails, this hardship is injurious to the health of the soldiers; for in hot climates men are more exposed to illness in the night than in the day. No man who has studied the health of the soldiers in colonial garrisons, will dispute this fact. It would be useful if the number of nights in bed, which are allowed to the soldier in each colony and at home, were reported in a monthly return to head-quarters; and the abuse of placing sentries unnecessarily would then be seen, and in some measure corrected. At present it is very great: for instance, in the Ionian Islands, there are some fifty or sixty British soldiers kept out of bed all the year round, to give sentries at doors of *Greek Soldiers and Regents!*

THE COLOURS—A HOMERIC PICTURE, AND SKETCHES.

Great, then, is the value of the standard; it is a telegraph in the centre of the battle to speak the changes of the day to the wings. Its importance has, therefore, been immense in all ages, among all nations, and in all kinds of war: "*Defend the colours! form upon the colours!*" is the first cry and first thought of a soldier when any mischance of battle has produced disorder: then do cries, shouts, firing, blows, and all the tumult of the combat, thicken round the standard; it contains the honour of the band, and the brave press round its bearer!

An instance of the attachment shown by our troops to their standards occurred after the battle of Corunna. The regimental colour of the Fiftieth [General Napier's own regiment] was missing; a cry arose that it had been lost; the soldiers were furious; the present Sir Henry Fane, with a loud and angry voice called out, "No, no! the Fiftieth cannot have lost their colours!" They were *not* lost. Two gallant Ensigns, Stewart a Scotchman, had been slain, as they bore the banners charging through the village of El Vina: two colour-sergeants, whose names I cannot recollect, seizing the prostrate colours, bravely continued the charge, carrying them through the battle. When the fight was done, an officer received one of these standards from the sergeant: it was now dark, and he allowed his alarm for the safety of the colours to overpower his better judgment: he forgot both their use and their honour, and had gone to the rear, intending to embark with them, though the regiment was still in its position. The stray colour was found, and the soldiers were pacified; but this officer never could remove the feeling which his well-meaning but ill-judged caution had produced against him. This anecdote shows the sentiments entertained by British troops for their colours; sentiments pervading all ranks, from the general to the drummer. Sir Henry Fane's words, thus loudly expressed, rendered him a favourite with the Fiftieth Regiment ever after. *

* * *

When colours are worn out, they ought not to be thrown away, I understand that the Fiftieth, having been lately made a royal regiment, received a blue standard, and the silk of the old colours was burned with much ceremony. The wood of the spear was made into a snuff box; and its lid encloses the ashes, of that black banner which had so often waved amidst the white curling smoke of the battle. On this box are engraved the names of those who fell bearing the colours in combat.

A CHARACTER.

The late George Callender, of Craigforth, was one of those extraordinary men who had abilities of a high cast. That he died but little known as an officer, is to be accounted for by that sacrifice of ambition to convenience and pleasure, which seems so unaccountable in some men His manners. His courage, his talents, his acute and ready wit, his power of suiting himself to his company, fitted him for any and for all: in the camp or at the court, in the pot-house or at a conventical. George Callender was equally at his ease; perhaps the least so in the last. He never seemed to seek any thing; but whenever Fortune cast him, for that place he seemed modelled. His mind appeared capable of company or an army with nearly equal facility. I have rarely met with so admirable a soldier. In temper he was somewhat fiery, his mind active and full of resources, his body agile and active, but strong withal. He quitted the army young, though a Lieutenant-Colonel. A favourite with Sir John Moore, and with all those who had the gift of the military loaves and fishes: Callender sold out in 1806, and disappeared from the military horizon.

RUSSIAN AND ENGLISH OBEDIENCE.

From martinets, from the amateurs of "*grand reviews*," from God knows who, from what the soldiers call "*all sorts*," I have heard of the superiority of Austrian, Prussian, and Russian discipline and perfect obedience, compared to that of our soldiers. I dare swear that the reader, if he has attended the humbugging (I crave pardon for using so vulgar an expression) at "Kalish," will tell me of "Russian obedience." I will answer by telling him a story; and it may, perhaps, draw the attention of some of those gentlemen who talk of a British army as a mass of "brute force," and speak of what they term our "blind obedience," in a somewhat crude and contemptuous manner, I may perhaps say displaying ignorance; for military obedience is the result of reflection, not of blindness, and is invariably found to be most perfect in the most civilized nations. To proceed with my story: when the late Duke of York was on the Continent, in the early part of the war, he had some of these *obedient* Russians with him. A redoubt was to be carried by storm, and he ordered three Russian *regiments* to make the attack. They marched up steadily under a heavy fire, found a deep ditch with palisades in it: the Russians halted, looked at the obstacles for a few seconds, and then retired. A second and a third time these Scythian automatons were marched up to the attack; and again and a third time they retired with great loss, brave, stupid, and "*blindly obedient*." At last, that ever glorious soldier, Sir Ralph Abercrombie, provoked at their failure, said to the Duke of York, "If your Royal Highness will allow me to send three light infantry *companies* of Englishmen, I will answer for the redoubt being taken in ten minutes." The Duke consented. The Englishmen advanced at rapid pace, ran up to the edge of the ditch, halted an instant, to contemplate the unexpected defences below, and then intrepidly leaped down; away went the palisades with a crash, while, cheered by their own animating shouts, the victors sprang upon the parapet, and the redoubt was taken!

SKETCHES IN THE PYRENEES.

We do not always know what the forest hides when we look upon it. I remember once (it was in Worcestershire) passing a narrow forest-path that zigzaged pleasantly up a hill, and was soon lost among the trees, and proposing to my companion to follow its windings. I had often remarked its ochre line as a cheerful point in the rustic landscape; but fancied it merely a track which the wood-cutters had beaten out through the briars. It soon carried us off from the road, and through many a brake and hollow, until at last, and just as we began to think of turning back, it suddenly emerged from the thicket into a hamlet of six or eight cottages; not placed, country-dance fashion, opposite to each other, but scattered round a green spot covered with short-nibbled grass, and almost as circular as a fairy ring one turning its gable to the sun, another running away from it into the apple-trees; here a hawthorn-bush, there a broad stumpy elder, flowering over the garden wicket. A cow gazed at herself in a still pool, and a little boy lay on his back beside her, looking up at the sky; the ground rose gently all round the hamlet, and the trees which grew on it covered the roofs with their shade.

I never saw a sweeter apparition—and it really looked like one; for, except the little boy, there was not a human being visible, or audible either; plenty of cock-crowing, and some flurried gabbling from a dozen or so of ducks, who had tucked their legs under them, and were warming themselves on a sunny spot, which they had made puddle of by the pool's side; but otherwise a still and sultry silence—the silence of a summer noon, when the air seems heavy with sweetness. If I had been suddenly asked for a name for this secluded spot, I should have said *Rest*. The inhabitants were all out cutting wood or gathering sticks, or working in the distant fields, children and all; and the babies too—nobody left behind but the little boy and an old woman, whom we discovered spinning in the midst of her bee-hives. She had been preparing her grandson's supper, she told us; and that being done, had sat down to her wheel to spin till his return. I never saw a more perfect picture of comeliness and cottage comfort,—and of wonder too, at seeing us in her rosemary and gillyflower garden; for no one ever rambled that way, she said, except now and then an autumn sportsman. There were no candles burned in the hamlet; when evening darkened, she put by her work, said her prayers, and then went to bed by the last ray of daylight—in winter at four o'clock or earlier. What a beautiful conscience the kind old soul must have had?

When we turned away from this pretty, unexpected scene, and had descended twenty paces through the wood, we lost sight of it entirely; and could hardly believe that the close trees, whose branches seemed knit together, hid so many homes in their bosom.

And so, having stepped over from Touraine in Worcestershire, and, as I find on looking about me, stepped back again, I shall pull off my seven league boots and repose a little.

Let us turn to some pictures of a more fit, if not of a more finished kind.

SPANISH PEASANTS.

We are continually put in mind here of our vicinity to Spain, by the sight of the Spanish peasauts about idly in our *Place*, with their dry little wives, as shrivelled as winter apples, knitting beside them. Their dress consists of a coloured handkerchief tied round the head, with the large Arragonian hat, slightly turned up all round, thrown over it in a careless way that might become better visages; a scarlet sash binding the waist, a vest, without sleeves, and stockings without feet, kept tight by a strap that passes under the sole of the sandal. This last article (called *spartille*) is made of hempen cord flattened: it just takes in the top of the toe, and, forming a very low socket for the heel, leaves the rest of the foot, to which it is attached by strings tied over the instep, entirely bare. This is the fair-weather equipment; but should the day be cold, they lay a sort of plaided blanket across the chest, and, letting the ends fall over the shoulders and hang down behind, contrive to give to this simple drapery considerable stage effect.

Notwithstanding their dirt and ugliness, these men have something remarkable about them: their non-conformance with the fashion of trousers, the kneegarter, tight stocking, spartille bound and fastend with light blue tape, broad hat, and draped blanket, give them, at a favourable distance, a complete identity with the Don Cæsars and Don Pedros of the old comedies. Their bearing is usually grand and disengaged, their movements free, and even vaunting. At this moment a man treads and retreads a space of a dozen paces opposite to my window, who looks as if he called Gonsalvo de Cordova his ancestor: his bold step, sometimes lounging, has nothing of the peasant trot in it; and though rags and patches, tangled locks and unwashed face, may, when this dramatic figure is approached, disenchant the imagination, yet, details effaced, the effect is admirable.

PAU—A LANDSCAPE.

The vallies in the immediate neighbourhood of Pau, after passing the river, are of exceeding sweetness and beauty. They are soft, open, pastoral vallies, and close wooded ones watered by cold clear streams, that filter through beds of granite or flow on swiftly or loiteringly through charming meadows and along wood-sides, that seemed made for their sweet companionship. Sometimes the road hangs on the brow of a hill, and catches over the fresh ridges that enclose the low grounds the alpine chain, glowing at the fall of day like lapis lazuli; at others runs along with the wild stream through leafy solitudes or bright lawns, every one a pastoral. Of these meadows some are just mown, soft and even as our garden grass-walks—and such a green! not metallic, not verdigris, but steeped through and through till the depth becomes dazzling: others all flowery and scented, waiting for the scithe, and all enclosed within hedgerows chiefly of oak, (here superb,) or wooded banks that form an irregular border encroaching gently on the meadows, or retreating from them into sylvan depths. Through every opening, from every height, the mountains, shadowy or pronounced, are visible, unless it be when the clouds drop low, and then the rich and lovely côteaux have it all to themselves, and make another kind of country of it; peaks and eagles vanish, and vines, ploughshares, woods, and woodlarks, the thrush, the linnet, and the hawthorn-bush, come into play.

I have never seen a country more beautifully ridged: one wooded line runs parallel with another, not stiffly, but in soft and graceful undulations; a third and higher one stretches off beyond; valley after valley lies behind them, full of silence, shade, and freshness; and as there are literally no bad bits here, every country house has at least a fine position, usually a pleasant country character, and often woods and lawns that we love to liken to our own of England,

BERNADOTTE.

Of Bernadotte, all speak with respect: nothing, it is said, can be better, kinder, or more judicious than his conduct towards his relations here. He does not invite them to Stockholm, or countenance their uninvited approaches: he does not push his subjects out of old posts to make room for them; and has not yet thought of turning a préfecture into a principality for their aggrandizement. But he occupies himself about their welfare, even to that of his distant and obscure *petits cousins*, aiding, encouraging, taking a personal and minute interest in their education, from the conviction that, as he himself expresses it, in the present age the only powerful protection is personal merit; and all this with such activity of heart and utter absence of ostentation, and above all so much good sense—the moral faculty the soonest overset by sudden elevation—that one cannot hear of it without a feeling of respect.

The parts of the book that seem to us to posses most living interest, are the descriptions of Marseilles Toulon. We can, however, only quote a scene and a sentiment from the author's visit to the Bagne—the receptacle of the galley-slaves—at the latter.

I have said that in a Bagne there are few tears—no blushes; but said it hastily, for I have seen both. As we were quitting the docks, an unfortunate man sat on a beam at the end of the Corderie, with a decent-looking female beside him; both were sobbing bitterly: condemned for a first offence, and only recently arrived, he had not yet been hardened into shamelessness. The boy to whom he was ironed had, perhaps from some natural feeling of pity or delicacy, withdrawn himself as far from the wretched pair as the length of the chain would permit, leaving them to their sad communications—and sad indeed they seemed Shame is the homage which vice in its beginning pays to virtue; and the proof that the principle of good is not yet extinct, though guilt wrestles with it and keeps it down. The prisoner covered his face with his hands as we passed, while the poor woman was too much absorbed in grief to be sensible of our approach. It was his sister, our conductor said, who [illegible] permission to visit him for a few moments [illegible] is the first time she has seen him in his [illegible] Poor creatures! what a meeting of sorrow un[illegible] of shame even for the innocent. We gave th[illegible] fle; and when he would have thanked us, both [illegible] tears, and we could hear their sobs as we q[illegible] building.

Beautiful stories are told here of woman's love; [illegible] fond hearts that come with their grief and their d[illegible] tedness, watching and working for their guilty husbands fathers, or sons; and waiting patiently till the day of freedom arrives, that it may not be also a day of loneliness for the freed, but that the voice of affection may help him to welcome it. How lovely is the image of virtue, purifying by its presence the abode of vice! How the soul reposes on its steady, unfearing, straightforward aspect, growing young again in such noble companionship!

When we returned to our inn, I asked a question of the waiter, which I had forgotten at the Bagne,—that was, whether the forcats who died there were interred within the precincts of the prison, or had a burying-ground allotted to them elsewhere? He replied gravely, that he had never heard of their being buried anywhere, and seemed to think it an unnecessary form. He knew that they had a chapel and a priest, a guillotine and an executioner; but as to their being buried, he had never heard of such a thing.

Every one will admit that all these extracts are distinguished by a refined elegance both of sentiment and style and these are by no means selections—the book abounds with passages of a similar kind. And if grace and delicacy were alone sufficient to create enduring interest the *Sketches of the Pyrenees* would be among the most interesting of books. But it is too extended for its character. In nature all delicate things are small, and perishable solidity, perhaps clumsiness, is visible in every thing adapted for endurance. In life, mere elegance soon palls, and we require something of strength and substance in all who are to be our companions for long. Hence, a big book devoid of solidity, information, or the interest of a story, is rather a subject for praise than pleasure. One fifth part of these Sketches would have enabled the writer to stand next to Beckford, though below him: as it is, her volumes must be ranked among that class which "the reader lays down and forgets to take up again."

HARRIET MARTINEAU'S SOCIETY IN AMERICA.

All writers, it is said—no doubt truly—have a bias, which, whether known to themselves or not, influences more or less their productions, and the knowledge of which is necessary to their readers. Assuredly Miss Martineau has hers. She believes a republic to be the beau ideal of all states, and in religion she is an Unitarian. Both opinions she has embraced from conviction, and she adheres to her creed with the pertinacity of a strong and honest mind. In both respects we condemn her; but this consideration shall not deter us from doing justice both to herself and her writings.

Miss MARTINEAU embarked for America "with a strong disposition to admire democratic institutions." We may therefore be prepared rather for praise than for censure. Yet if we lay aside her strong political tendencies, she will always be found instructive. Her convictions are sincere; her heart is good; her sympathy with the oppressed is honourably conspicuous; and she does not spare the moral lash. Altogether, her work on American society is, if not the best, certainly *among* the best, that has ever appeared in this country. It is full of instruction; it exhibits great acuteness; and though its spirit of generalization is frequently exceptionable (we, at least, are frequently compelled to dispute her inferences), we cannot read many pages without feeling respect for the author.

With all her admiration for democratic institutions, Miss Martineau is compelled to acknowledge that they contain many defects. Over many noisy patriots, prejudice, passion, self-interest, has more influence than any fixed political principle. Here is a lesson pregnant with which candidates for office adapt their opinions to those of their constituents:—

It has become the established method of seeking office, not only to declare a coincidence of opinion with the supposed majority on the great topics on which the candidate will have to speak and act while in office, but to deny, or assert anything else which it is supposed will please the same majority. The consequence is, that the best men are not in office. The morally inferior who succeed, use their power for selfish purposes, to a sufficient extent to corrupt their constituents, in their turn. I scarcely knew, at first, how to understand the political conversations which I heard in travelling. If a citizen told another that A. had voted in a particular manner, the other invariably began to account for the vote. A. had voted thus to please B., because B.'s influence was wanted for the benefit of C., who had promised so and so to A.'s brother, or son, or nephew, or leading section of constituents. A reason for a vote, or other public proceeding, must always be found; and any reason seemed to be taken up rather than the obvious one, that a man votes according to the decision of his reason and conscience. I often mentioned this to men in office, or seeking to be so; and they received it with a smile or a laugh which wrung my heart. Of all heart-withering things, political scepticism in a republic is one of the most painful.

We know, indeed, from other sources, that republicans are not more distinguished for patriotic intentions than the subjects of the veriest despotism. They are, in fact, a hundred times more selfish as individuals. Never was there a truer maxim than this—that in a monarchy honour, in a republic self-interest, is the guiding principle. Take another illustration of this fact—one, too, accompanied by melancholy circumstances.

It is no secret that some able personage at Washington writes letters on the politics and politicians of the general government, and sends them to the remotest corners of the union, to appear in their newspapers; after which, they are collected in the administration newspaper at Washington, as testimonies of public opinion in the respective districts were they appear. It is no secret that the newspapers of the south keep out of their columns all information which might enlighten their readers, near and afar, as to the real state of society at home. I can testify to the *remarkable events* which occur in the southern states, unnoticed by any press, and transpiring only through accident. Two men were burned alive, without trial, by the gentlemen of Mobile, just before my arrival there; and no newspaper even alluded to the circumstance, till, many months after, a brief and obscure paragraph, in a northern journal, treated it as a matter of hearsay.

The tyranny, no less than the corruption of the press is notorious. If it be the tyranny of the majority the evil is not the less; it suppresses individual freedom of opinion—a strange anomaly in a republic.

The literary character of the newspapers in the New World is of the lowest possible kind. Some exceptions there are, but they are as few as the exceptions from corruption. Is there much hope of a change for the better?

The worst of it is, that the few exceptions to this depravity,—the few newspapers conducted by men of truth and superior intelligence, are not yet encouraged in proportion to their merits. It is easy to see how a youth, going into the wilds, to set up a newspaper for the neighbouring villages, should meet with support, however vicious or crude his production may be; but it is discouraging to perceive how little preference is given, in the Atlantic ci[illegible] best journals over the worst.

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…NEAU is not less just in her condemnation …so common in some of the American states. …e most horrible character, yet the perpetra… …or rather braved, the vengeance of the law, … to have no influence on any but the slave :— …rious that there is a remarkable failure in this …nt of political morals among certain parties in …nited. States The mobbing events of the last few … are celebrated ; the abolition riots in New York … Boston ; the burning of the Charleston Convent ; the …ank riots at Baltimore ; the burning of the mails at Charleston ; the hangings by Lynch law at Vicksburgh ; the burning alive of a man of colour at St. Louis ; the subsequent proceedings there towards the students of Marion College ; and the abolition riots at Cincinnati. Here is a fearful list !

The first question that arises is, who has done these things ? Whose hands have lighted green faggots round a living man ? and strung up a dozen or twenty citizens on the same gallows ? and fired and razed houses ; and sent a company of treambling nuns flying for their lives at midnight ? Hence is evidence enough of ignorance,—of desperate, brutal ignorance. Whose ignorance ?

That of the mob ? No ! but of the respectable portion of the people—of the republican gentlemen ! But does this mend the matter ? If the educated, the influential classes, are really so wicked—and certainly they are—is there much hope for the rest of the community ? Can that social state be a healthful one where atrocities, without any danger of punishment, are so frequent ? Even despotism is preferable to anarchy.

But republics have their despotism no less than the most absolute monarchies. The men who advocate any measure contrary to the will of the majority—of the majority, too, not in the aggregate of the states, but in some individual state—must do so at the peril of their lives. Many, for instance, have been summarily put to death for advocating the manumission of the slave population ; more still have been privately murdered. In fact, few are the individuals who dare speak in public on this exciteable subject. Members of Congress who have done so have been pursued by hired assassins, and stabbed. Dr. Channing, indeed, a man of unquestionable philanthropy, wrote a book on the evils of slavery ; but he resides in a state which has comparatively little interest in the traffic. It was said that if he ever appeared in another (South Carolina), where slavery abounded, not twenty thousand armed men would be sufficient to protect him from the vengeance of the owners !

Another strange anomaly in republication society is furnished by the degrading manner in which all persons of colour, however wealthy, are treated. By people of colour are meant, not merely the slaves who have been enfranchised, but the offspring of white and black parents who have never been slaves. However wealthy, however able, however respectable, they are subject to the most degrading humiliations. They are excluded from college—from liberal professions—from municipal office—from scientific and literary associations—from eating at the same table with white men ; nay, they are not allowed to worship with the whites : in the house of God they are confined to a particular gallery, lest their very touch should contaminate their insolent oppressors ! They are not regarded as citizens : even a judge has declared on the bench that the law does not recognize them as such. Miss Martineau is very strong in her condemnation of an aristocray—of the privilege few whose haughtiness she thinks so galling in old monarchies. Did she ever hear any thing of this kind in a country which she regards as the seat of such insolence ? If her prejudices would allow her to enter that (to her) *terra incognita*, an English church, she would probably be surprised to perceive the peer and the peasant, the white man and the man of colour, worshipping side by side.

The cruelties perpetrated on slaves are frequently of the most horrible kind. Mutilation—death itself, may be inflicted at the owner's pleasure. But all this inspires less horror than the damning fact that thousands of owners cohabit with their female slaves, and sell the offspring. The girls, called Quadroons, are, if beautiful (and where the mother has but a slight tinge of colour, which is often the case, they are sometimes truly so) educated for prostitution : they become the mistresses of white men, just as their mothers were before them :—

The girls are highly educated, externally, and are, probably, as beautiful and accomplished a set of women as can be found. Every young man early selects one, and establishes her in one of those pretty and peculiar houses, whole rows of which may be seen in the Ramparts. The connexion now and then lasts for life : usually for several years. In the latter case, when the time comes for the gentleman to take a white wife, the dreadful news reaches his Quadroon partner, either by a letter entitling her to call the house and furniture her own, or by the newspaper which announces his marriage. The Quadroon ladies are rarely or never known to form a second connexion. Many commit suicide, more die broken hearted. Some men continue the connexion after marriage. Every Quadroon woman believes that her partner will prove an exception to the rule of desertion. Every white lady believes that her husband has been an exception to the rule of seduction.

These connexions, says our authoress, are all but universal; so she was as assured on the suject by "ladies who could not be mistaken." One lady, a respectable married woman, who had reason to lament her husband's infidelities, declared that a planter's wife (and she was one) was only "the chief slave of the harem." Madison observed "that the licentiousness of Virginian plantations stopped just short of destruction ; and it was understood that the female slaves were to become mothers at fifteen !" The children indeed of such connexions are said to be so numerous, that if they were suffered to be enfranchised they would outnumber the whites : "the liberty of emancipating them was therefore abolished, while that of selling them remained." In other words, the parent could not, if he would, enfranchise his mullatto children. But few have probably the inclination ; where such profligacy is common, there can be no shame. Take an illustration of the system :—

A southern lady, of fair reputation for refinement and cultivation, told the following story in the hearing of a company, among whom were some friends of mine. She spoke with obvious unconciousness that she was saying any thing remarkable ; indeed, such unconsciousness was proved by her telling the story at all. She had possessed a very pretty mulatto girl, of whom she declared herself. foud A young man came to stay at her house, and fell in love with the girl. "She came to me," said the lady, "for protection, which I gave her." The young man went away, but after some weeks returned, saying he was so much in love with the girl that he could not live without her. 'I pitied the young man," concluded the lady, "so I sold the girl to him for 1,500 dollars."

Nothing could exceed the coolness with which this *virtuous* lady took credit to herself for indulging the young man's profligacy. The following is of a more horrible kind :—

A New Hamphire gentleman went down into Louisiana, many years ago, to take a plantation. He pursued the usual method—borrowing money largely to begin with, paying high interest, and clearing off his debt, year, by year as his crops were sold. He followed another custom there—taking a Quadroon wife—a mistress, in the eye of the law, since there can be no legal marriage between whites and persons of any degree of colour ; but, in nature and in reasons, the woman he took home was his wife. She was a well-principled, amiable, well-educated woman, and they …ppily together twenty years. She had only the …ossible tinge of colour. Knowing the law that the children of slaves are to follow the fortunes of the mother, she warned her husband that she was not free, an ancestress having been a slave, and the legal act of manumission having never been performed. The husband promised to look to it, but neglected it. At the end of twenty years one died and the other shortly followed, leaving daughters ; whether two or three I have not been able to ascertain with positive certainty ; but I have reason to believe three, of the ages of fifteen, seventeen, and eighteen—beautiful girls, with no perceptible mulatto tinge. The brother of their father came down from New Hamphire to settle the affairs ; and he supposed, as every one else did that the deceased had been wealthy. He was pleased with his nieces, and promised to carry them back with him to New Hampshire, and (as they were to all appearance perfectly white) to introduce them into the society which by education they were fitted for. It appeared, however, that their father had died insolvent. The deficiency was very small ; but it was necessary to make an inventory of the effects to deliver to the creditors. This was done by the brother—the executor. Some of the creditors called on him, and complained that he had not delivered in a faithful inventory. He declared he had. No ; the number of the slaves was not accurately set down —he had omitted the daughters. The executor was overhelmed with horror, and asked time for thought. He went round among the creditors, appealing to their mercy, but they answered that these young ladies were a "first-rate article," too valuable to be relinquished. He next offered (though he had himself six children, and very little money) all he had for the redemption of his nieces, alleging that it was more than they would bring in the market for house or field labour. This was refused with scorn. It was said that there were other purposes for which the girls would bring more than for field or house labour. The uncle was in despair and felt strongly tempted to wish their death rather than their surrender to such a fate as was before them. He told them abruptly what was their prospect. He declares that he never before beheld human grief—never before heard the voice of anguish. They never ate, nor slept; nor separated from each other till the day when they were taken into the New Orleans slave-market, There they were sold, separately at high prices for the vilest of purposes ; and where each is gone no one knows. They are, for the present, lost ; but they will arise to the light in the day of retribution.

We shall make no comment on the character of the people by whom such abominations are encouraged.

The state of society in other respects is not very enviable, Take two or three illustrations.

One of my hosts, a man of great good-nature, as shown in the treatment of his slaves and in his family relations, had been stabbed in the back in the reading-room of the town two years before and no prosecution was instituted. Another of my hosts carried loaded pistols for a fortnight, just before I arrived, knowing that he was lain in wait for by persons against whose illegal practices he had given information to a magistrate whose carriage was therefore broken in pieces and thrown into the river. A lawyer with whom we were in company one afternoon was sent for to take the deposition of a dying man who had been sitting with his family in the shade, when he received three balls in the back from three men who took aim at him from behind trees. The tales of jail-breaking and rescue were numberless ; and a lady of Montgomery told me that she had lived there four years, during which time no day, she believed, had passed without some one's life having been attempted either by duelling or assassination.

And we may instance another abomination which Miss Martineau calls by the gentle name of "false honour," but to which our reader will apply a very different epithet. She is speaking of a fellow passenger on board a steamboat.

He belonged to one of the first families in Kentucky, and married well, and settled at Natchez, Mississippi. His wife was slandered by a resident of Natchez, who, refusing to retreat, was shot dead by the husband, who filed to Texas. The wife gathered their property together, followed her husband was ship-wrecked below New Orleans and lost all. Her wants were supplied by kind persons at New Orleans, and she was forwarded by them to her destination but soon died of cholera. Her husband went up into Missouri, and settled in a remote part of it to practise law ; but with a suspicion that he was dogged by the relations of the man he had shot, One day he met a man muffled in a cloak, who engaged with him, shot him in both sides, and stabbed him with an Arkansas knife. The victim held off the knife from wounding him mortally till help came and his foe fled. The wounded man slowly recovered ; but his right arm was so disabled as to compel him to postpone his schemes of revenge. He ascertained that his enemy had fled to Texas ; he followed him there ; at length met him one fine evening riding with his double-barrelled gun before him. They knew each other instantly ; the double-barrelled gun was raised and pointed but before it could be fired its owner fell from the sad dle shot dead like the brother he had sought to avenge. The murderer was flying up the river once more when I saw him not doubting that he should again be dogged by some relation of the brothers he had shot. Some of the gentlemen on board believed that if he surrendered himself at Natchez, he would be let off with little or no punishment, and allowed to settle again in civiiised society ; but he was afraid of the gallows, and intended to join some far company in the north-west if he could ; and if he failed in this to make himself a chief of a tribe of wandering Indians—*Atlas.*

AFFAIRS OF HONOUR.

On Thursday week a meeting took place at the North Strand, between Richard Fitzgerald, Esq., attended by Thomas Powell, Esq., and Ralph Westropp Jameson, Esq., attended by Edward Stamer O'Grady, Esq. After an exchange, of two shots each, without a hit, the friends of both parties interfered, and the gentlemen left the ground perfectly reconciled. The meeting was caused by the publication of an article in the "Sporting Magazine." —*Limerick Paper.*

On Wednesday morning, at six o'clock, a hostile meeting took place on Putney-heath, between G. A. Folks, Esq., a gentleman residing in Stamford-street, Blackfriars, and Captain Corbyn, residing at Brompton. The parties fired without effect, when tha seconds endeavoured in vain to obtain an amicable arrangement. The pistols being reloaded, they again took their position and fired, when Mr. Folks received the contents of his antagonist's pistol through the fleshy part of the pistol-arm. Though severe, it is not considered of a dangerous description. The cause of the hostile meeting arose from a dispute at a club-house, relative to the late Westminster election.

EFFECTS OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTIONS ON THRONES AND KINGDOMS.

Kings or Princes who have died a violent Death, &c.—Louis VI.—died of grief; Louis XVI.—died on the scaffold ; Louis XVII.—poisoned ; Duke D'Enghien—shot ; Duke de Berri—assassinated ; Duke of Orleans—on the scaffold ; Marie Antoinette—ditto ; Madame Elizabeth—ditto ; Madame de Lamballe—murdered ; Gustavus III.—assassinated ; Selim III.—strangled ; Mustapha IV.—strangled ; George III—wounded, died mad ; Catherine—poisoned ; Paul I.—strangled; Alexander I. —death doubtful ; Constantine—death doubtful ; Joaquim Murat—shot ; Joseph II.—poisoned ; Leopold II. —poisoned ; Queen of Prussia—died of grief ; Queen of Naples—died of grief ; Duke of Leuchtenberg—poisoned in Portugal ; Prince d'Augustenberg—poisoned in Sweden.

Monarchs Dethroned.—Louis XVI. ; Louis XVIII., twice Napoleon, twice ; Charles X. ; Louis XIX. ; Henry V. ; the Stadtholder ; Louis Buonaparte ; the King of the Netherlands deprived of two-thirds of his dominions ; Charles V., twice Ferdinand VII. ; Charles V. ; the Queen of Portugal ; Don Juan ; Don Miguel ; Donna Maria ; Don Pedro, in the Brazils ; Christophe ; Iturbide ; Presidents of American Republics without number Sovereign order of Malta ; United Hans Towns ; Norway wrested from Denmark ; Electorate of Hanover ; Pius VI. ; Pius VII., twice ; Ferdinand III., twice ; Murat ; Joseph Buonaparte ; Jerome Buonaparte ; Elisa in Tuscany and Lucca ; Prince Eugene ; the Primate ; Three Ecclesiastical Electors ; All Princes Abbots ; All mediatised German Princes ; King of Prussia ; King of Saxony, as Duke of Warsaw, dispossessed of some of his dominions ; Duke of Brunswick, twice ; Elector of Hesse, twice : Duke of Mechchlenberg ; Doge of Genoa ; Doge of Venice ; Standard-bearer of Lucca ; Grand Duke of Tuscany ; Duke of Modena ; Duke of Parma ; King of Etruria ; Four Kings of Sardinia, expelled, or have abdicated ; Switzerland changed in the form of her government ; Selim III. Besides those who have escaped our. memory.

Kings created by Napoleon.—(A * designates the kingdoms created.)—Himself, as Emperor of the French ; *King of Italy ; King of Rome ; King of Spain ; *King of Portugal ; *King of Holland ; *Kingdom of Etruria ; *Duchy of Lucca ; Protectorate of the Rhine : Mediator of the Swiss ; Prince of Elba ; King of Holland—Louis ; King of Spain—Joseph ; Crown restored to Ferdinand ; *Kingdom of Illyria ; *Kingdom of Dalmatia ; King of Naples—Joseph ; *King of Bavaria ; King of Saxony ; *King of Westphalia ; *Kingdom of Poland, under the title of Grand Duchy of Warsaw ; *King of Wurtemberg ; *Kingdom of Algarves ; *Kingdom of Estremadura ; Grand Dutchy of Cleves, &c.

Kingdoms created through the Effects of Revolutions. —Kingdom of the Netherlands ; Kingdom of Belgium ; of Hanover ; Lombardo Venetian Kingdom ; Kingdom of Etruria— suppressed.—*Atlas.*

MISCELLANEA.

The half-hour steamer plying between London and Westminster bridges emits no smoke, being worked by quicksilver.—*Weekly Dispatch.*

Railroad in Russia.—The Emperor appears to take very great interest in the making of iron railroads in Russia. Through the means of communication in the empire, he looked on iron railroads as an additional means of favouring the Russian manufactures, which are constantly improving, and of the more rapid conveyance of passengers and merchandise. In the well-founded supposition, for instance, that the assembling of bodies of troops, which, in consequence of the great distances in Russia, is now effected very slowly, will be greatly facilitated by iron railroads, the Emperor seems particularly anxious to do very thing to encourage the introduction of them. We know what the effect is in Russia, when the sovereign has expressed his will, and may, therefore,, take it for granted that the making of iron rail-roads will shortly be carried on with more activity in Russia than in any other country. —*Ibid.*

It would appear from the cachinnations in the *Gruntic-le* and the "Ponderous Levity." journal, that Lord John Russell is supposed to have prepetrated a joke on Tuesday night. He is reported to have said, that is "the cant of patriotism was odious, the *recant* of it is still more odious." This feeble effort at sarcasm, which has not the merit even of being English (for there is no such substantive as "recant,") has thrown the hirelings of the two Radical papers into convulsions of laughter. So we may sometimes see at the table of a dull great man the todies shaking their sides with feigned mirth whenever the host attempts to assume a knowing look, and utters some vulgar platitude, accompanied by a chuckle. Poor Lord John ! His imbecile attempt was pitiable enough ; but the patronising plaudits of his slavish scrubs are enough to make him go and hang himself.—*Ibid.*

A desirable Locality.—In New South Wales an old maid is a much rarer animal than a black swan. The fair emigrants from England, no matter what their age or condition, are snapped up at once. It is even asserted that they receive offers of marriage through a speaking trumpet before they leave the ship ! ! !—*Naval and Military Gazette, June* 3.

Burke.—On one occasion Geo. Onslow, called the celebrated Burke to order, observing that no man should be suffered in his presence to insult the Sovereign. Burke listened, and when Onslow had disburthened himself of his loyalty, gravely addressed the Speaker. "Sir, the honourable member has exhibited much ardour, but little discrimination. He should know that, however I may reverence the King, I am not at all bound, nor at all inclined, to extend that reverence to his Ministers. I may honour his Majesty ; but, Sir, I can see no possible reason for honouring." and he glanced round the Treasury bench, "'his Majesty's man-servant and his maid-servant, his ox and his *ass !*"'—*Ibid.*

EXOTICS.—We have seen a collection of rare plants, chiefly *Cacti* or *Melo-Cacti*, brought from Mexico, and exhibited at Hungerford Wharf, in a state of marvellous preservation, which is owing, we believe, to the conservative quality of the moss in which they were embedded for the voyage. Some of these specimens are known, and such as have been recognised are referred to the most valuable species which now grace our green-houses and conservatories ; others are unnamed, and many remain unknown, notwithstanding all the botanical and horticultural knowledge, experience, and skill that London boasts. The *Tiocomola*, or edible *Cactus*, is among the numerous species of Mamellar *Cacti*, many are curious in themselves, and others for their uses ; but the collection is most remarkable for the extreme rarity of its constituents and for the enterprise, time, labour, and money expended in its acquisition by the proprietor and collector, Monsieur Louis Deschamps, who modestly describes himself as no botanist, though a passionate admirer of plants. Whole groups of *Orchideæ*, most of which are wholly unknown, are objects of even greater interest than the *Cacti*, for one reason, perhaps, because better understood, and because promising in flower a greater variety and beauty. There are many plants of the *Aloe* and *Agave* kinds, and a rock-born species, which, decaying near the root as the plant grows older, falls off at the top, and resting on some crevice of the rock or on some plant beneath, continue to live and flower, led only by the air, separated at once from the soil and from any source of moisture, save the air and its kind neighbour the fragment that may have caught it in its descent. The connoisseurs gathered eagerly round this collection ; the first nobility were purchasers ; and although the plants have brought enormous prices, we are glad to learn that they will in all probability be dispersed among the collections within a short distance of London, and a few years will show us the extent of our acquisition. The adventures of the collector in that "Pays des Brigands," Mexico, would form a volume. Narrow escapes from assassination and starvation are among the least striking incidents of his "travels' history."

FEAR OF THE SILENT SYSTEM.—On Wednesday an inquest was taken before Mr. Sterling, at the sign of the Indian Queen, Stroud-on-the-Green, near Kew-bridge, on view of the body of George Bryant, aged forty years, who it is supposed committed suicide through dread of the "silent system" and prison discipline adopte… House of Correction, to which place he was threa… be sent, for stealing a handkerchief. It was believe… the unfortunate man, while labouring under tempo… derangement, had jumped of Kew-bridge into the w… and was drowned. The jury, however, returned a ver… of—"Found drowned; but how the deceased came i… the water there was no evidence to show."

GREENWICH FAIR.—The sports of this celebrated plac… for fun and gaiety, commenced on Monday under rather… unfavourable auspices, but notwithstanding the wetness of… the day, it was estimated that 70,000 holyday people were… in the fair during the day On Tuesday the weather was… all that could be desired, and the number of visitors far ex… ceeded those of the preceeding day. The receipts of the… Greenwich Railroad on Monday amounted to 773l. The… inspectors of police state that there was scarcely a London thief to be seen, such has been the good effect of the… transportation of the numerous swarm caught at the Eas… ter Fair.

EXTRAORDINARY FEAT.—On Monday last Mr. James Orchard, the celebrated diver, walked under water from the Pier Head, at Bridport, to the buoy, a distance of about half a mile, and from thence landed on the beach, east of the harbour, to the great gratification of about two thousand spectators.—*Somerset Gazette.*

Lord Palmerston has found it necessary to check the anti-English spirit created and fostered at Lisbon, by imposing a duty of 9d. per ton on all Portuguese shipping entering British ports and increasing the present duties on Portuguese wine one fifth.

A sea-serpent, some three or four hundred feet long, has again been seen, in lat. 35 32 N., lon. 26 W., and again by an American captain, namely Captain M'Kown of the ship Havre, at New Orleans from Havre.

LAW ELOQUENCE.—The following powerful, eloquent, and classic appeal was made in a court of justice somewhere in Kentucky by one of the "learned heads" of the bar :—"Gentlemen of the jury, do you think my client, who lives in the pleasant valley of Kentucky, where the lands *is* rich and the soil *are* fertile, would be guilty of stealing eleven little skains of cotting ? I think not, reckon not, I calculate not. And, I guess, gentlemen of the jury, that you had better bring my client in not guilty for if you convict him, he and his son John will lick the whole of you."

DEATH OF HAZLITT'S BROTHER.—Mr. John Hazlitt brother to the eloquent critic and essayist, died on Tuesday week, at Stockport, in his seventieth year. His connection with Stockport commenced in May, 1832, and from that time till within a month of his death he earned his livelihood by taking portraits, of which there are a great number of his execution in that town. The deceased possessed great conversational ability, and was distinguished for the extent of his information and the versatility of his powers.

GAMING IN HIGH LIFE.—A singular incident took place on Monday night at a gaming-house recently opened in St. James's-street. The younger brother of a noble marquis, who is an energetic and not unsuccesful aspirant to notoriety, was stripped in a short time of the sum of 3,500l., which had just been given to him by his friends for the purchase of a commission. When reduced to the low water mark of 33l. fortune, however, took a turn in his favour, and by means of a succession of lucky throws he suddenly found himself in possession not only of his original fund, but of 6,000l. in addition. [It is to be hoped he will have the good sense to abandon the gaming table for the future.]

DUBLIN AND KINGSTOWN RAI… Ex…! the Lord Lieutenant and suit… ee o'cl… on Sunday. the 13th, to o… and Kingstown Railway. … the line within eleven min… His Excellency, after ex… *dejeuner* at Hayes's Hote… o'clock.

GREENWICH RAILWA… passed along the Greenw… the 17th instant, as appear… 76,121, and the amount re…

RECORD COMMISSION.… pended on this gigantic job… spent by public authority i… rature of this country, from… queror to those of Willia… *Review.*

MONUMENT TO THE CO… erected at Drumclog, to c… Covenanters over Claverh… summer. Many will feel … forded them of throwing a … venanting forefather.—*Ay…*

NEWSPAPER STAMPS.—… of the House of Commons … acount explanatory of the e… by the reduction of the st… reduction of the newspape… September, 1836. In t… 1836, the number of news… was 14,474,652, and the… was 196,909l. In the ha… the number of newspapers… 21,362,148, and the net … 88,502*l.* ; showing an inc… half year as compared wit… before the reduction of 6,… 101,317*l.* Of the above … the half year ending 5th … have been issued since 1… distinctive die came into … were issued in the six mo… the reduction of the dut… published once a fortnight; … blished in London ; of wh… and two are incorporat… same period, thirty-five … times a week have been … which six are now dis… other papers."

EXPENSIVE KISSING.—A j… Thursday, with having assau… woman. It appeared that the… sent by a friend, Mrs. Small,… some commission for her ; and… on her way, the defendant, … attempted to kiss her, an… the offence on a second atte… to Winchester gaol for thi… *Advertiser.* [If we were not fi… Unpaid Magistrates of Englan… tuouses, discreetest, best" of man… suspect that the young woman… Shirley honours with her friendsh… the committing Justice : the pun… nicely proportioned to the of… "young woman" bring herself… the offender declared himself dis… pleasure. Old Montaigne, allu… his day universal in France, of ki… tances, declared that it was a ba… sweet kiss, he got twenty which … in his opinion twenty of the first h… one of the latter. It is said tha… was never forgiven for this observ… day the ladies in Frenae refuse to… —*Spectator June* 10.

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